

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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Still we are hearing less about the good German sword than formerly.

Minnesota is preparing to lead off with the organization of a labor party.

A drummer is expected to do his bit by using fewer trunks to encumber baggage cars this year.

It is to be hoped that the new auditorium will be built in less time than was spent in talking about it.

It is nearly time for the Kaiser again to congratulate the clown prince on a victory which he did not win.

The W. C. T. U. protests against the employment of girls as bartenders in New York. So do the American people.

Coincidentally with Germany's establishment of meatless weeks, France orders the discontinuance of meatless days.

Political friends and foes alike will mingle their sorrow with that of Col. Roosevelt in the loss of his son in the country's service.

Von Hintze, who succeeds Von Kuehlmann, has been described as "internationally a barbarian." He may be lazier later on, however.

William Church Osborn declares that he will run for governor of New York in the democratic primaries even without Tammany's permission.

When it comes to considering peace, Lloyd George informs other members of the family that the mother country will consult with all of them.

The Memphis commissioner of fire and police wants evidence that the city is "wide open." And he will probably be hard to convince.

Americans do not understand the retiring game very well. When they left home they pitched their tents in the general direction of Berlin.

In the meantime, George W. Perkins maintains that monstrous silence allowing the country to drift along as best it can without his advice.

In Atlanta it's just one thing after another. When it's not a municipal campaign, a street car strike is inaugurated to furnish diversion.

It is beginning to dawn on some allied statesmen that beyond the Alps lies Austria, and that the end of the war is in the same general direction.

An authorized categorical detailed statement of what Mr. Kerensky would have the world do to save Russia would doubtless be illuminating.

The French franc is now said to be higher than the German mark in neutral exchange, although the latter has about four cents the advantage in face value.

Perhaps Chairman Hurley and Mr. Colby have not had time to investigate and report upon the inefficiency of shipyard workers at dry docks of the south.

It might help some of our restless patriots to possess their souls in patience if they could understand that Russia, probably doesn't want to be saved.

The prospect of Germany's having to go barefoot moves the Memphis News-Scimitar to call it "an exalted nation." Guess that'll hold 'em for a while.

The Springfield Republican interprets taxes on luxuries as intended to discourage their production and sale. And, perhaps incidentally, to raise a little revenue.

The New York Evening Post thinks the democrats need a candidate for governor who could not be suspected of using the office to scheme for another. They will probably not be able to discover any such animal.

That "demand" of Nashville business men that the newspaper war at the state capital be stopped was fatally defective in that it made no provision for keeping it stopped.

The Montgomery Advertiser boasts that the anti-amendment handbook—whatever that is—contains the pictures of Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, John Tyler Morgan and Edmund W. Pettus—every one dead and unable to help himself.

BEGINNING TO GET OUR POINT OF VIEW.

One of the most significant reports which comes from the enemy's lines is a memorandum made by an intelligent enemy officer on some American prisoners he captured. He admitted that our men were good soldiers and had made a brave fight, and were intelligent and alert, and what struck him as most surprising was their point of view as to the war. They seemed to think they were "big brothers," he said, come over the seas to help humanity, and they expressed their determination to make a complete job of this war, so that there should be no more wars.

This is a very different story from that which the German officials and newspapers tell their people. They continue to spread a propaganda against the Americans, charging that we are in the war for mercenary purposes.

The officer who interrogated our men didn't receive any such impression. More likely, however, this disciple of "Kultur" believed we were a lot of Quixotes, our thoughts in the clouds.

But at any rate it may slowly insert itself into the German consciousness that America is neither selfish nor unpractical. Just the very thing which is occurring today in Germany is what we are fighting against. An article in the current Atlantic on the German press tells us that the Krupps and the militarist interests are buying up the newspapers of Germany. We know a good deal more of their efforts to control the press of the world than we did several years ago. Only a few days ago the fact that the Kaiser had expended more than \$1,300,000 on a New York newspaper was brought to light. A few months ago we had an exposure of Bolo Pasha's use of German money to control a Paris newspaper.

One of the singular features of the German influence on allied journalism is that it has not been directed to urge peace or oppose the war. The New York Mail was the most pronounced of the Theodor Roosevelt advocates, and its policies seemed to be very pleasing to Perkins and the so-called progressives. Humbert's Journal in Paris never advocated peace. The Krupps who thus had a hidden lever in the French capital used it in this way: They would make the German chancellor make some fair-sounding proposition, and then Humbert's Journal would denounce it bitterly. The Junkers would flaunt this reply, assumed to represent French sentiment, in the face of their social democrats or pacifists. "Here, you see how little consideration you can expect from France," they would say, and the elements opposed to the war in Germany would sadly gather up their garments for another campaign.

And thus the interests in Germany and other central powers who are amassing fortunes out of the shedding of blood would look forward to long continued strife.

As the intelligent German officer who interrogated the American prisoners found, it is for another system in society and for a different point of view

THAT OTHER COLONEL.

As Artemus Ward is alleged to have remarked once upon a time, Col. George Harvey is "an amocoon" cuss. His specialty is managing the war and looking after the country generally. And the thing which makes him so delightfully entertaining is that he never seems to understand when he has made himself ridiculous. His current mania is apparently to watch for every official statement of Secretary Baker and undertake to discredit them serially. If you have sense enough to see through his camouflage, you are not the one it was intended for.

Since the president, Secretary Baker and congress have decided that there is no immediate necessity for extending the draft limits further, Col. Harvey has decided that he wants it done at once. In order to accomplish his purpose, he doesn't know any better plan than to belittle our present army. Roughly speaking, the figures are about 3,000,000 with a probability of about 4,000,000 by the end of the year. And these, with the exception of something better than 1,000,000 volunteers, are available from the first registration. It is true that Class I men are practically exhausted in some districts, but with reclassification, the necessary additional 1,000,000 can probably be recruited. Col. Harvey would have us believe that 2,000,000 men will practically cover this year's possibilities.

In the round numbers which we mentioned above, no account was taken of the number of men to be had from the new registration. Nearly 750,000 men were registered June 5, of whom perhaps 400,000 may be safely estimated as Class I men. Col. Harvey ignores this feature, but even he would probably admit that a few men might be recruited from this source. Registrations are to be held quarterly hereafter which will enroll about 200,000 each three months period. Some of these, at any rate, will be available for service. It will thus be seen that there is considerable for the war secretary to do yet besides "sit and twiddle his thumbs," if congress never did extend the draft. And the secretary is doing it.

Secretary Baker and Gen. March have announced that we have more than 1,100,000 men overseas. This was distressing intelligence to Col. Harvey who at once got out his hammer. He couldn't get a toe-hold anywhere until Gen. March stated that 251,000 were actually at the front. The remaining 850,000 are forthwith dismissed from consideration as "doubtless some men in reserve, but consist chiefly of engineers, doctors, working men and troops undergoing training." There's nothing to it—there's no other way of making American troops into real soldiers but to let George do it.

It would probably be a futile waste

of time to argue with Col. Harvey that even England and France do not keep all their troops in the front line all the time. Metaphorically, he has sworn that the horse is fifteen feet high.

SHOES A LUXURY.

A few days ago Capper's Weekly undertook to show "why shoes are a luxury." There was no cavilling over the question as to whether they are a luxury—the fact was assumed. And if luxuries are indicated by their cost to the consumer, the point was very well taken.

The meat business has been threshed over until the public is fairly familiar with it. The leather industry is in practically the same hands. In the former instance, however, there is some point to the contention that big profits are in a measure due to the rapid turnover—that the margin on foot and the finished meat product is further proof that the immense volume and the frequent turnover are responsible for the big balance at the end of the year.

But the increased cost of shoes is largely a steal effectuated in the price of leather. It was not so many years ago that the packing industry took over the tanneries. Since that time business in leather lines has been steadily picking up. The federal trade commission, after investigation, reported that "net profits in leather were in several instances two, three, four and even five times as large as in 1915."

Not a mere increase of profits, but several times as much.

One leather company, which was reported as clearing \$644,000 in 1914, cleaned up \$2,500,000 in 1916, according to the Weekly article. Another item cited is that on January 17, 1917, a check for \$915,787 was mailed to J. Ogden Armour as his share of a dividend of 53 per cent. on his stock in the Eastern Leather company. Swift & company are said to own six leather and tannery companies, and, of course, are doing as well as Armour & company.

That there should have been a reasonable increase in the price of shoes was probably to have been expected, but there was no legitimate excuse for doubling and tripling the cost to the consumer. And the increase has nearly all gone to the packer-leather trust and the shoe machinery trust. The laborer and the retail dealer have received a very small share of the loot.

According to the following from the Jackson Sun, American soldiers should be careful about straying too far from their lines: "An American soldier advanced too far in a recent rush, got tangled up with a lot of boches and had to kill seven of them before he could get back to a safe place."

WE COULD PAY THE NATIONAL WAR DEBT OUT OF OF OUR LUNCH MONEY—



IF WE WOULD PRACTICE HALF THE ECONOMIES OF OUR FATHERS.



(Copyrighted by the New York Tribune)

JEFFERSON AND MME. DE STAEL.

Some remarkable letters have been dug out of the dusty archives of Washington and at last have been published in the North American Review. They constitute the correspondence between Thomas Jefferson and Madame De Stael.

The discussion turns on the Napoleonic wars, the struggle for commercial supremacy on the ocean, the freedom of the seas, the intervention of America in European affairs, and the efforts of the South American countries to attain independence. Through all the varied subjects, however, runs as a fundamental note a passionate belief in human liberty on the part of both correspondents. Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, the counsellor of the moderates in the French revolution, and the champion of freedom in politics, religion and education, was equalled in his devotion to the cause he had at heart by the daughter of Necker, the steadfast opponent of Napoleon, the apostle of liberty for oppressed nationalities and of freedom in literature and art. As a unique interchange of ideas between two of the foremost minds of the time, these letters have seldom been equalled.

With a few changes in the dates, situations then existing might be fitted into present times. Jefferson thus tells the lady his hopes for America:

"Unmaddened with the affairs of other nations, we presume not to prescribe or censure their course. Happy could we be permitted to pursue our own in peace, and to employ all our means in improving the condition of our citizens. Whether this will be permitted, is more doubtful than at any preceding time. We have borne patiently a great deal of wrong, on the consideration that if nations go to war for every degree of injury, there will and would never be peace on earth. But when patience has begotten false estimates of its motives, when wrongs are pressed because it is believed they will be borne, resistance becomes morally."

Mme. De Stael answers: "You tell me that America has nothing to do with the continent of Europe. Has she nothing to do with the human race? Can you be indifferent to the cause of free nations, you the most republican of all?"

She tells him that for ten years England has been the sole barrier against this singular despotism, which unites all the means barbarism and civilization can furnish to debase humanity.

We were just about to enter the war on the side practically of Napoleon. She tells him: "When he shall have overthrown the liberty of England it will be yours that he will next attack."

Jefferson seeks to defend our course. He calls Napoleon, "The greatest of the destroyers of the human race."

"Bonaparte will die," however, he says, "and his tyrannies with him, but a nation never dies. The English government and its piratical principles and practices have no fixed term of duration."

He shows how we had placed our protests against both and France accepted our offer. "To make war on both would have been ridiculous," he adds, and concludes: "The sword can never again be sheathed until the personal safety of an American on the ocean, among the most important and most vital of the

rights we possess, is completely provided for."

Not unlike some things Woodrow Wilson has been known to asseverate.

BAREN IN RESULTS

The German attack seems to have relapsed into a series of local struggles. The enemy appears to have three objects in view. He is seeking to consolidate gains of something like three miles over a front of fourteen miles south of the Marne. Here the invaders occupy a most dangerous position. If a counter attack should be delivered in force they might be driven back into the Marne. Further to the west the object is two-fold. For the sake of its influence at home it is hoped to capture Rheims. The lines now envelop that beleaguered city in a dangerous way and the railroad which supplies it is under enemy fire. Then to the south of the mountain of Rheims it is hoped by the enemy to advance his lines so as to take Epernay. No doubt there are considerable supplies at that point.

But none of the objects, if attained, is of sufficient importance to pay for the awful losses which have been sustained. The enemy has struck again, and with less force than before. If this is really a major offensive, then results have been barren.

Today we are getting the news of British and French counter attacks, which will cause Fritz to look after his lines elsewhere. These will unquestionably have a salutary effect.

THE AUSTRIAN POSSIBILITY.

There may be more than superficial importance attached to the incident to which the Charlotte Observer refers as follows:

"The official organ of the Austrian social democracy has made call upon the Austrian government to come into an agreement with President Wilson on peace. The Austrian possibility has always been regarded as open to favorable negotiations in that direction and the growing sentiment for an abandonment of Germany to her own designs may yet lead to the drawing out of Austria. Such a consummation is not beyond the range of the possible. Austria may rightly come to the conclusion that she can get better terms of peace through her individual initiative than the sort of a peace she might secure tied up with the fortunes of Germany. The paper quoted does not hold favor in the eyes of the Austrian government, to be sure, but persistence in the kind of talk it has been indulging in will sooner or later have its effect on the Austrian populace."

As the Observer remarks, "the Austrian possibility has always been regarded as open to favorable negotiations." There are several reasons for this. It is known of all observant men that Austria is tired of the war, that her economic condition is deplorable and her political situation little better. The tie which binds together the numerous peoples which inhabit the dual monarchy is not considered much stronger than a rope of sand, and the contemplation of German suzerainty does not appeal with force to self-respecting Austrians. It becomes a question as to whether their country would not fare as well at the hands of its military opponents.

Since the social democratic paper published its demand, Baron Burian has again declared for peace and asserts that there is little difference be-

tween the announced principles of the two sides to the controversy. His reiteration suggests that Austria might be more willing to work out details satisfactory to the allies than is generally supposed to be the case. It is apparent that the dual monarchy hesitates and fears to break with Germany, but its situation is daily becoming more desperate.

Austria's Italian offensive blew up several weeks ago, the latest German drive has been checked in starting and the food situation in internal Austria is again reported as critical. It might not be bad strategy to ascertain indirectly how much the Vienna government wants to cut loose from Berlin. It is possible, however, that the allies are keeping in close touch with such developments.

If the Huns have captured 15,000 prisoners, which is doubtful, and expended 100,000 men in doing it, they are in somewhat the same attitude as the frog which was so long crawling out of the well.

The militant spirit is by no means dormant in Tennessee. The joint congressional debate in the Second district has already reached the "you're a liar" stage and is just good started.

LACK OF LEADERSHIP

(Current Opinion.)

In a book that is hailed by Cecil Chesterton as "remarkable and provocative," and that ex-Senator Beveridge would like to see in the hands of every thoughtful man and woman in the United States, Ralph Adams Cram, of Boston, an architect of national reputation, deplors the prevailing lack of leadership and names President Wilson as the one man who, amid the figures that now throng the world-stage, deserves to be called a real leader. Dr. Cram reaches this conclusion during the course of a gloomy indictment in which he discusses the possibility of universal degeneracy. He regards democracy as "the noblest ideal ever discovered by man or revealed to him," but he says that "without strong leadership democracy is a menace," and the tragedy of the present world is its loss of leadership. "Today," he continues, "when men cry aloud, as never before, for guides, interpreters, leaders, there is none to answer; in any category of life, issuing out of any nation. None, that is, that matches in power the exigency of the demand." There are those, Dr. Cram continues, that honestly try to lead; there are those that increasingly lead under the grim schooling of war, slowly, painfully and toward an end still obscure and undetermined. Ardently they struggle to build up a following: "to see the insane life of the moment and see it whole; to keep ahead of the whirlwind of hell-let-loose and direct an amazed and disordered society along paths of ultimate safety." And "always the event outdistances them, the phantasmagoria of chaos whirles bewilderingly beyond, and either they follow helplessly or are sucked into the rushing vacuum that comes in the wake of progressive destruction." Dr. Cram points to the evanescence of military reputations in the present war in illustration of his statements. "Potential reputations break down and are forgotten, in Mesopotamia, Gallipoli, Galicia, Rumania, the Trentino, the Carso, Champagne, the Argonne, on the North sea, in the channel, through the Mediterranean. The battlefronts east, west, south bury more than the bodies of dead soldiers, for reputations are interred with them in a quick and merciful oblivion."

The years just before the war, as Dr. Cram sees them, were "tumultuous with the petty machinations of the degenerate political and diplomatic successors of the master manipulators of destiny of the nineteenth century." Noble or cynical, "they were leaders; these men of a dead

generation, Metetrnich, Cavour, Disraeli, Bismarck, Gladstone, Gambetta, Lincoln," and "they have left few successors either in their glory or their infamy." Can there be the honest comparison, asks Dr. Cram, between the political leaders in Great Britain today and Peel, Palmerston, Gladstone, Disraeli and Salisbury, between the Bismarck and Jettson of French parliamentary turbulence and Thiers, Gambetta, de Freycinet?

"Contrast the men now controlling the destinies of Italy with those of the epoch of the Liberation; match the present politicians of Germany with those to the front from 1870 to 1890; place in one column the members of President Wilson's cabinet, the leaders in congress, the governors of the several states, and in the other the American political forces from 1860 on for the space of a generation. Whether you like them all or not, these men of an older age, one thing you must concede, and that is their capacity and dominance as leaders."

ULSTER RAMPANT AT ORANGE FETES

"Witch Doctor on Gold Coast Might Have Been Proud" of Show at Scarva.

(Copyright, 1918, by The New York World.)

London—A Dublin dispatch to the Daily News dated Sunday reads:

"The Nationalist newspapers are filled with announcements prohibiting sporting, social and political engagements that were to have taken place during the present week-end. The Gaelic Athletic association canceled all its hurling and football fixtures for today in consequence of a warning from the government."

"On the other hand, there is no interruption in such events in the northeast corner of the country (Ulster). Returning from Belfast yesterday I broke my journey at Scarva in order to be present at the famous rural celebration of the Battle of the Boyne. Here I saw in the raw what at Belfast on the previous day had been decently veiled. A witch doctor on the Gold Coast might have been proud of the show, but few white men not inflamed by traditional hatred could share his enthusiasm. By the time I left, which was early in the afternoon, most of a hundred or so drums were blood bespattered and many of them broken. The four-foot Orange drum is floored with a pair of short, flexible canes and the noise caused, in many cases, a degree of physical nausea. Fully 20,000 people must have been present."

"Permitted to hold this and other Orange celebrations doubtless had been asked and obtained under the terms of the recent proclamation, whereas the Nationalist organizations of all kinds are refusing to recognize the law by asking permission. No good purpose can, in my judgment, be served by representing the government as deliberately differentiating in this matter between the two political groups."

"What the events of the past week have proved is not that the law is being unjustly administered, but that the law is itself unjust and foolish. Ignoring, as it does, the attitude of four-fifths of the people toward the administration, it was bound to lead, in effect, not to regulation, but to wholesale suppression of all public gatherings, even down to football matches—a result as absurd as it is dangerous."

CHATSWORTH MAN AND WIFE PRAISE GLOBE TONIC

Mr. C. W. Gilbert, R. No. 2, Box 43, Chatsworth, Ga., says: "My wife and I have been using Globe Tonic only a short while and it has brought about a wonderful change on both of us. My wife says it is the best Tonic she ever used, and I must say it has done me a world of good for stomach trouble. I had a fullness in my chest and my stomach gave me lots of trouble. Globe Tonic removed the lump of fullness from my chest in a few days, and it has improved my stomach wonderfully. We have only used one bottle so far, but intend to continue the use of Globe Tonic until we are well."

Any drugs store will supply you with the Globe Tonic Remedies. We sell the regular \$1 size bottles for 65 cents (three for \$1.65) and the price of the first bottle does not benefit. Call on the demonstrator at 1225 Market street and let them tell you of your friends and neighbors who are using and praising the Globe Tonic, and get a free sample.—(Adv.)

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